

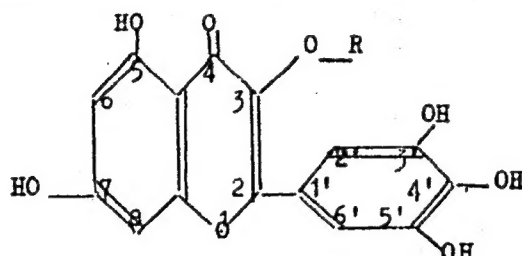
AUTHOR: Zagorets, P. A.

SOV/156-58-4-17/49

TITLE: Investigation of the Complex Compound of Uranium With Miricitrine
(Issledovaniye kompleksnykh soyedineniy urana s miritsitriinom)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 680-684 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the absorption spectra of uranium complexes with miricitrine are taken and the composition of these complexes is determined. Miricitrine is a derivative of 3,5,7,3',4',5'-hexa-oxy flavone with the following formula:



Card 1/4

SOV/156-58-4-17/49

Investigation of the Complex Compound of Uranium With Miricitrine

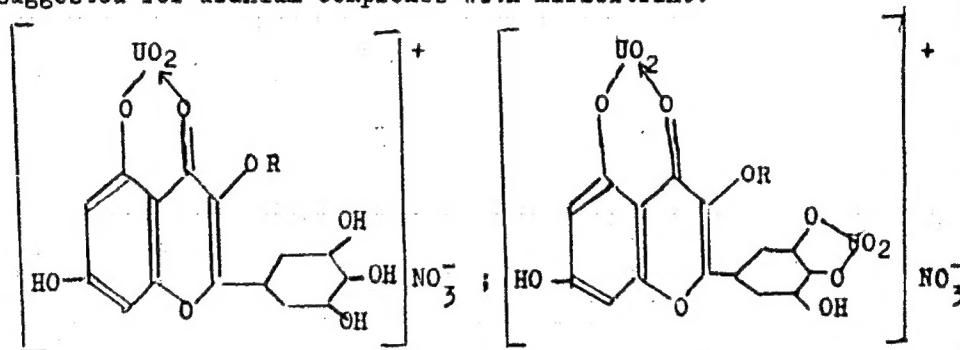
The absorption spectra of miricitrine and the complex compound of uranium with miricitrine were taken within the visible range by means of a UM-2 monochromator and within the ultraviolet range by means of the ISP-22 spectrograph. The dependence of the optical density of uranium-miricitrine complex solution on the pH value of the solution at 550 mμ was investigated; it is given in figure 2. Optimum conditions are obtained at pH 5-6. The maximum intensity of the coloring of the complex is obtained after 15 minutes and remains stable up to 12 hours. The intensity of the coloring remains the same within the temperature range of 15 to 25°. Only on heating above 35° (a change of the absorption curve of the complex is observed. Uranium with miricitrine forms complex compounds at a ratio between uranium and miricitrine of 1:1, 2:1, and 3:1. Two methods of synthesizing the complex compounds of uranium with miricitrine are described. According to the first method a small quantity of alcoholic solution of miricitrine is added to the $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ solution excess. According to the second method a solution with an insufficient quantity of $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ is added to the excess of alcoholic miricitrine solution. The products formed were analyzed

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SOV/156-58-4-17/49

Investigation of the Complex Compound of Uranium With Miricitrine

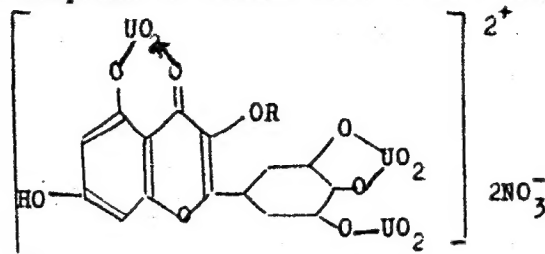
and they showed that in the case of a uranium excess complexes are formed of a ratio of 3:1 of uranium and miricitrine. In the case of an excess of miricitrine the complexes formed with a ratio of 1:1 between uranium and miricitrine. The chemical analyses prove the results of the spectrophotometric determinations. On the basis of the results obtained the following stoichiometric formulae were suggested for uranium complexes with miricitrine:



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SCV/156-58-4-17/49

Investigation of the Complex Compound of Uranium With Miricitrine



There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 25 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra khimicheskoy fiziki Moskovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Chair of Physical Chemistry at the Moscow Chemo-Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleev)

SUBMITTED: April 22, 1958

Card 4/4

5(4)

AUTHORS:

Fomin, V. V., Zagorets, P. A.,
Morgunov, A. F.

SOV/78-4-3-33/34

TITLE:

The Extraction of Sulfuric Acid With Benzene Solution of
Trioctyl Amine (Ekstraktsiya sernoy kisloty rastvorom
trioktilamina v benzole)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, No 3,
pp 700-701 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The extraction of sulfuric acid by benzene solutions of
trioctyl amine (TOA=R) was investigated at different acidity.
For the investigation of polymerization the cryoscopic method
was used. It was found that in the case of low acidity of the
solution $(RH)_2SO_4$ is formed which, with increasing concentra-
tion, polymerizes in the organic phase. In the case of exces-
sive sulfuric acid the normal sulfate passes over into acid
sulfate $[RHHSO_4]_3$ which forms polymers from 3.3 - 3.4 mole-
cules. The polymerization constants calculated hold only in
the case of the polymers $[(RH)_2SO_4]_2$ or $[(RH)_2SO_4]_3$. There are

Card 1/2

2 tables and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

The Extraction of Sulfuric Acid With Benzene
Solution of Trioctyl Amine

SOV/78-4-3-33/34

- ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy ordena Lenina khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut
im. D. I. Mendeleeva (Moscow Lenin Order Chemical-techno-
logical Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleev)

SUBMITTED: October 12, 1958

Card 2/2

ZAGORETS, P.A.; MIKHAYLOV, G.G.

Attachment for automatic measurement of absorption spectra on the
SF-4 nonrecording spectrophotometer. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 6 no.2:
146-148 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut.
(Spectrophotometer--Attachment)

YERMAKOV, V.I.; ZAGORETS, P.A.

High-frequency studies of electrolyte solutions. Part 9: Role of ionic atmosphere in forming the structure of electrolyte solutions. Effect of temperature on the structure of electrolyte solutions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.12:2968-2971 D '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D.I. Mendeleeva.

HORST, A.; ROZYMKOWA, D.; ZAGORSKA, I.

Changes in the aorta of the rat after the injection of allylamines
and egg-yolk. Acta medica polona 1 no.1/2:1-9 '60.

1. Department of General and Experimental Pathology, Poznan Academy
of Medicine, Director: Professor A. Horst, M.D.

(AORTA pathology)

(EGG YOLK pharmacology)

(AMINES pharmacology)

HORST, A.; ROZYNKOWA, D.; ZAGORSKA, I.

The influence of emotion on cholesterol metabolism in the white rat. Acta medica polona 2 no.1/2:11-18 '60.

1. Department of General and Experimental Pathology, Poznan
Academy of Medicine, Director: Professor A.Horst, M.D.
(BEHAVIOR)
(CHOLESTEROL metabolism)

HORST, A.; ROZYMKOWA, D.; ZAGORSKA, I.

The influence of protamine sulphate on experimental lipaemia.
Acta medica polona 1 no.1/2:19-25 '60.

1. Department of General and Experimental Pathology, Poznan
Academy of Medicine, Director: Professor A.Horst M.D.
(PROTAMINES pharmacology)
(LIPIDS blood)

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.

Effect of aromatic diazo compounds on unsaturated compounds.

Part 5. Azo compounding with vinyl ethers. Zhur.ob.khim. 26

no.1:200-202 Ja '56.

(MLRA 9:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Ethers) (Azo compounds)

79-11-31/56

AUTHOR: Zagorevskiy, V. A.

TITLE: Effect of the Nature of Metal in Ketoenol System
Metal Derivatives Upon the Course
of Reaction of the O- and S-Substitution (Vliyaniya
prirody metalla metallicheskih proizvodnykh ketoenol'noy
sistemy na napravleniya reaktsii O- i S- zameshcheniya).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 11,
pp. 3055-3064 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It was the object of the present paper to add further
experimental material to the results of investigations
referring to the problem of the influence exerted by the
metallic nature of the metal derivatives in tautomeric
systems upon the course of reaction of the substitution.
The author investigated the reactions of the β -naphtholates
of Li, Na, K, Tl (I), BrMg and $(CH_3)_4N^+$ to bromobenzyl, as
well as those of Na- and Ag-phenolates to triphenyl-
chloromethane. Besides the "acylation" of

$(CH_3)_4N^+$, Ag-, Tl(I)-, Li- and Mg-acetoacetic ester was also
performed (see table). In tests 1-4 and 6-7 the benzylester
of β -naphthol (O-derivative), an H-benzyl-naphthol-2 (S-

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Effect of the Nature of Metal in Keto-enol System Metal
Derivatives Upon the Course of Reaction of the O- and S-Substitution

79-11-31/56

derivative) and the β -naphthol nonparticipating in the reaction were separated from the reaction mixture. The crude benzylester contained a considerable quantity, difficult to separate, of what supposedly was dibenzyl-naphthol, wherefore the total yields of O- and S-derivatives of β -naphthol are not high. $\text{BrMg-}\beta$ -naphtholate has a marked inclination toward S-benylation in contrast to those of the alkali metals. The Mg-acetoacetic ester with chloracetyl also only forms an S-derivative, of Na-acetoacetic ester. There are 1 table, and 26 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet).

SUBMITTED: November 26, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Metal derivatives - Chemical reactions
2. Keto-enol systems - Chemical reactions

ZAGOREVSKIY, V. A.

79-2-46/64

AUTHOR: Zagorevskiy, V. A.

TITLE: The Investigation of the Influence of the Character of the Reagent on the Direction of Reaction of the O- and C-Substitution of Metal Derivatives of the Ketoenol System (Izucheniye vliyaniya kharaktera deystvuyushchego reagenta na napravleniye reaktsii O- i C-zameshcheniya metallicheskih proizvodnykh ketoenol'noy sistemy).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 2, pp. 438-494 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of a series of halogen derivatives on metal phenolates and β -naphtholates was investigated under the direction of A. N. Nesmeyanov and a reaction was carried out between a sulfuric anhydride (dioxanesulfotrioxide), complexly bound with dioxane, and sodium phenolate. The results are given in a table. It appears from the obtained data that: the introduction of a nitro group to the para-position of benzylbromide reduces somewhat the corresponding yield of C-derivated β -naphthol or at least does not increase it, whereas p-methoxybenzalbromide shows a considerably greater inclination toward C-substitution. It remains unexplained whether the C-p-methoxybenzyl-naphthol-2 is formed

Card 1/3

The Investigation of the Influence of the Character of the 79-2-46/64
Reagent on the Direction of Reaction of the O- and C-
Substitution of Metal Derivatives of the Ketoenol System

first or by the isomerization of O-p-methoxybenzyl-naphthol-2. 4-bromo-1,3-dinitrobenzene and benzoylchloride (in boiling dioxane) react with Na- β -naphtholate only over the oxygen atom. The increased inclination of acylhalides to yield O-derivatives with metal phenolates, is also shown in the reaction with dialuminium chloride phenolate (in boiling CS_2), the solvent being pointed out in this. Tri-p-nitro-phenylbromomethane, a reagent which is to a great extent electrophile, reacts with Na-phenolate only over the oxygen atom, without a transfer of the reaction center. The dioxanesulfotrioxide turned out to be a reagent to a very great extent electrophile, compared to the halogen derivatives, and can sulfinenate (in CCl_4) anisole, naphthalene, and benzene. Phenylsulfuric acid sodium was obtained with Na-phenolate. A detailed preparation report with specific data is given on the above mentioned as well as on some analogous reactions.

Card 2/3

The Investigation of the Influence of the Character of the 79-2-46/64
Reagent on the Direction of Reaction of the O- and C-
Substitution of Metal Derivatives of the Ketoenol System.

There are 1 table, and 17 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet).

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

KUDRYASHOV, B.A.; PASTOROVA, V.Ye.; ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.

Effects of synkavite (tetrasodium salt of 2-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone diphosphate) on concentrations of prothrombin and convertin and on the thromboplastic activity of the blood in experimental vitamin K deficiency. Vop.med.khim. 5 no.4:279-284 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i biokhimii svertyvaniya krovi, kafedra biokhimii zhivotnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(VITAMIN K DEFICIENCY exper.)
(BLOOD COAGULATION pharmacol.)

AUTHORS: Zagorevskiy, V. A.; Akhrem, I. S. SOV/79-29-2-36/71

TITLE: On the Acylation of the Copper Acetoacetic Ester (Ob atsilirovanii med'tatsetouksusnogo efira)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 2, pp 619-624 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Proceeding from the acylation of the copper acetoacetic ester the authors continued their investigation concerning the influence of the character of the acting reagent upon the direction of the substitution reaction at O or C. Acetyl fluoride, acetic acid anhydride and trichloro acetyl chloride were used as alkylating agents. The ever present marked inclination of silver derivatives of the keto enol system, as compared with the corresponding derivatives of alkali metals, to form O-substituted reaction products with alkyl halides and acyls (Refs 1, 2-4), is even more complicated in the case of copper enolates. Thus, the copper acetoacetic ester is acylated to the O-atom (Refs 5,6) with acetyl chloride and benzoyl chloride, whereas the sodium acetoacetic ester chiefly forms C-derivatives. Apart from these examples no other indications concerning the acylation of copper derivatives of acetoacetic ester are available in publications. The authors found that acetyl fluoride, acetic

Card 1/3

SOV/79-29-2-56/71

On the Acylation of the Copper Acetoacetic Ester

acid anhydride and trichloro acetyl chloride react with the copper acetoacetic ester at the carbon atom (Table). On acylating with acetyl fluoride and acetic acid anhydride, the enolacetate of acetoacetic ester introduced on purpose into the reaction mixture is observed to reoccur unchanged with 78-90% (Table, Experiments 2,4,7). Consequently, it must be assumed that α -acetyl acetoacetic ester is a product of the primary substitution reaction and not of the secondary isomerization process of enolacetate. Since the reaction of sodium acetoacetic ester with acetyl fluoride or trichloroacetyl chloride is not described in publications, these reactions were carried out. Acetyl fluoride yielded α -acetyl acetoacetic ester with sodium enolate (Table, Experiment 11). Acylation of sodium enolate with trichloro acetyl chloride led to ditrichloro acetyl acetoacetic ester (I) (40% yield), besides α -trichloro acetyl acetoacetic ester (II), which was identified on the basis of its copper derivative (III). The results obtained showed that the above three reagents behave towards copper acetoacetic ester in the same way as chlorocarbon and chloromethyl ester and sharply differ from acetyl chloride. There are 1 table and 19 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

On the Acylation of the Copper Acetoacetic Ester

SOV/79-29-2-56/7

ASSOCIATION: Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1957

Card 3/3

5 (3)
 AUTHORS: Zagorevskiy, V. A., Zykov, D. A., Prenina, L. P. SOV/79-29-3-58/61

TITLE: Syntheses in the Series of the Chromone-carboxylic Acid-2 Derivatives (Sintezy v ryadu proizvodnykh khromonkarbonovoy-2-kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 3, pp 1026-1030 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is known that several chromone derivatives are physiologically active compounds. Recently it was found that chromones substituted more simply than the kelling (2-methyl-5,8-dimethoxy-6,7-furanochromone), like e.g. the chromone-carboxylic acid-2 and its esters are active as well (Refs 1-4). This acid has a distinctly marked antispasmodic activity (Ref 5). The authors synthesized some new chromone-carboxylic acid-2 derivatives in order to find new pharmacologically active chromone preparations and in order to clarify the problem of the dependence of the activity on their structure. In publications (Ref 3) only the phenyl-ester is mentioned of the aryl esters of this acid (yield only 18%). In the present paper the aryl esters of the acid (I-VIII) given in the table were synthesized proceeding from its acid chloride and the corresponding phenols. The acid

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SOV/79-29-3-58/61

Syntheses in the Series of the Chromone-carboxylic Acid-2 Derivatives

chloride was used in the form of its pyridine solution which was produced by the treatment of the chromone-carboxylic acid-2 solved in pyridine with thienyl chloride. In order to obtain a higher yield of acid chloride thienyl chloride has to be in excess in the reactions with the chromone-carboxylic acid-2. The synthesis with the o-oxyacetophenone as initial product was found to be the best of the syntheses of the chromone-carboxylic acid-2 worked out by the authors. The o-oxyacetophenone was condensed with diethyl oxalate in the presence of sodium ethylate (Ref 3). The mixture of 2 molecules o-oxyacetophenone and diethyl oxalate was added to the solution of sodium ethylate in alcohol. The derivative of the ethyl-ester of the o-oxybenzoyl piroracemic acid ($\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{COOH}$) produced in the case of heating was transformed into the chromone-carboxylic acid-2, first by boiling with concentrated, then with diluted hydrochloric acid (yield 72-80%). Thus a series of aryl esters of the chromone-carboxylic acid-2 is synthesized. The suggested improved synthesis of the chromone-carboxylic acid-2 can be used preparatively in the laboratory for greater quantities as well. The results of the pharmacological investigations of some synthesized preparations are published later on. There are 1 table and 17 references,

Card 2/3

SOV/79-29-3-58/61

Syntheses in the Series of the Chromone-carboxylic Acid-2 Derivatives

2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1958

Card 3/3

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Zagorevskiy, V. A., Zikov, D. A.,
Vinokurov, V. G.

SOV/79-29-7-43/83

TITLE:

Derivatives of Chromonecarboxylic-2-acid (Proizvodnyye khromon-karbonovoy-2-kisloty)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2302 - 2306
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the preceding paper (Ref 1) the synthesis of a number of aryl esters of the chromonecarboxylic-2-acid by means of the acid chloride of this acid was described. The acid chloride was prepared by reaction of thionyl chloride in a pyridine solution of the acid and the crude mixture used without purification. In the present investigation 15 new and different N-substituted amides as well as some other derivatives of the chromonecarboxylic-2-acid were synthesized in search of pharmacologically active compounds (Table). All the substances (I)-(XV) were synthesized by reaction of the acid chloride on the above acid with the corresponding amino, oxy, and mercapto derivatives. The crude acid chloride, obtained by the previously proposed method, was used for reaction in dichloro ethane solution. In every case, excepting (XIII)-(XV), sodium bicarbon-

Card 1/2

Derivatives of Chromonecarboxylic-2-acid

SOV/79-29-7-43/83

ate was used to bind the HCl formed in the reaction. By synthesizing the aryl esters (XIII)-(XIV) it was demonstrated that the acylation of phenols with this acid chloride by the Schotten-Baumann method is possible. The compounds (VIII)-(XII) form water-soluble salts when treated with sodium carbonate or sodium bicarbonate (carboxyanilide (IX)). The relation between the color of the chromonecarboxylic-2-acid anilides and the kind of substituent in the benzene ring of the aromatic amino group is of interest. Thus, for instance, the anilide of the chromonecarboxylic-2-acid is colorless, the p-toluidide (II) is light greenish-yellow. The p-methoxy-(III) and p-oxyanilide (IV) are yellowish-green, whereas the anilides (VI) and (VII) are yellowish-orange or red. The aryl esters of the chromonecarboxylic-2-acid show similar effects. An explanation of this phenomenon will be the subject of further investigations. There are 1 table and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1958
Card 2/2

ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.; ZYKOV, D.A.

Mechanism of formation of 4-chlorocoumarin from 2-chromonecarboxylic acid chloride. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.9:3100-3103 S '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(Coumarin)

ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.; ZYKOV, D.A.; ORLOVA, E.K.

Some derivatives of gallic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.9:1103-1104
S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut farmakologii khimioterapii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk
SSSR.

(Gallic acid)

ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.; ZYKOV, D.A.

Reactions of 2-chromonecarboxylic acids and their esters with
diamines. Zhur. ob. khim. 39 no.11:3579-3584 N'60.(KIRA 13:11)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR.

(Chromonecarboxylic acid) (Amiras)

ZAGORNEVSKIY, V.A.; ZYKOV, D.A.; ORLOVA, E.K.

Synthesis of substituted 2-chromonecarboxylic acids and their esters. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.12:3894-3898 D '60. (KURA 13:12)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(Chromonecarboxylic acid)

ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.; ZYKOV, D.A.; ORLOVA, E.K.

Conversion of 2-chromonecarboxylic acids to 4-chlorocoumarins.
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 2:568-574 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioteranii AMN.
(Chromonecarboxylic acid) (Coumarin)

VINOKUROV, V.G.; TROITSKAYA, V.S.; ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.

Absorption spectra of derivatives of 2-chromonecarboxylic acid
in the ultraviolet and visible. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4: 1079-
1082 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR.

(Benzopyrancarboxylic acid--Spectra)

VINOKUROV, V.G.; TROITSKAYA, V.S.; ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.

Spectral colors in the series of derivatives of 2-chromonecarboxylic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.9:2901-2995 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(Chromonecarboxylic acid--Spectra)

ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.; DUDYKINA, N.V.

New type of conversion of 4-chlorocoumarin. Zhur.ob.khim. 32
no.7:2383-2384 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR.

(Coumarin)

ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.; DUDYKINA, N.V.

Action of amines on 4-chlorocoumarin. Zmur.ob.khim. 32
no.7:2384-2385 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR.

(Amines) (Coumarin)

SHARKOVA, N.M.; KUCHEROVA, N.F.; ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.

Derivatives of indole. Part 9: Synthesis of derivatives
of pyrano (4,3-b)-3,4-dihydroindoles and chromeno (4,3-b)indoles.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.11:3640-3645 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.
(Pyranoindole) (Benzopyranoindole)

KUCHEROVA, N.F.; PETRUCHENKO, M.I.; ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.

Derivatives of indole. Part 10: Synthesis of some
derivatives of 3,4-dihydrothiopyrano (4,3-b) indole.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.11:3645-3649 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.
(Pyranoidole)

ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.

Further study of the properties of
4,4-dichlorobenzopyran-2-carboxyl chloride. Zhur.ob.khim.
32 no.11:3770-3775 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.
(Benzopyrancarboxylic acid)

ZAGOREVSKIY, V. A.; DUDYKINA, N. V.

Pyran, its analogs and related compounds. Part 1: Derivatives
of 4-aminochroman. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.12:3730-3734 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.

(Chroman)

AKSANOVA, L. A.; KUCHEROVA, N. F.; ZAGOREVSKIY, V. A.

Derivatives of indole. Part 11: Synthesis of derivatives of
thiochromeno[4,3-b]indole. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:220-223
'63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.

(Indole) (Thiochrome)

ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.; DUDYKINA, N.V.; SAVEL'YEV, V.L.

Opening the coumarin ring with amines. Zhur. ob. khim. 33
no.5:1695-1696 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.
(Coumarin) (Amines)

ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.; SOVZENKO, Z.D.

Methylation of esculetin and 4-methylesculetin. Zhur. ob. khim.
33 no.5:1699-1700 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.
(Esculetin) (Coumarin) (Methylation)

ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.; ORLOVA, E.K.

Effect of additions on the rate of conversion of
chromone-2-carboxylic acids to 4,4-dichlorochromene-2-carboxyl
chlorides. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:1857-1859 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.
(Benzopyranone) (Benzopyrancarboxylic acid)

ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.; ZYKOV, D.A.

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AID 864 - S

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ZA SNIZHENIYE TRUDOYEMKOSTI NA KAZHDOY PROIZVODSTVENNOY OPERATSII (Or: Reduction of Labor Required in Each Stage of Production). In Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Peredovoy opyt novatorov mashinostroyeniya (Progressive Experience of Leading Men in the Machine-Building Industry) 1954. Part II: Peredovaya tekhnologiya litaynogo proizvodstva, obrabotki davleniyem i svarki (Advanced Technique in Foundry Casting, Metal Pressing, and Welding). p. 170-175.

The authors, A. P. Zagornyy, Leading Blacksmith (Stalin Prize Winner) and Engineer V. I. Barykin of the Gor'kiy Automobile Plant im. Molotov describe a movement started there in 1951 for more efficiency in making certain automotive parts, and the results achieved. They describe these more efficient ways of making steering knuckle pivots for the GAZ-63 automobiles, brake pedals for the GAZ-51 and M-20 automobiles, crankshafts for the GAZ-51 automobile engines, spring seats (supports) for the GAZ-51 chassis, and in machining driving gears for the GAZ-51 rear-end. The improved technique in forging rear axle housing for the GAZ-51 chassis by an upsetting machine, and the economies derived from the above changes in shop practice are also given. Over 250 suggestions for various improvement came from the employees of the plant during each 6 months of the past period. Four drawings.

1/1

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